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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XIX, No. 48 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1937 $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

DELIA ICE CARNIVAL

Delia Hockey Club Stages Fun and Frolic at Annual Event

Despite unfavorable weather the Delia Hockey Club had a successful [illegible] ing when the carnival was [illegible] last week. There was a full card of events all keenly contested, although competition in costumes was somewhat restricted.

Chief attraction of the evening was the hockey game, Married Men v. Pee-Wees. Two old sports in the original line-up of the elders, Michael Balff and T. F. Rieger were scared off the ice by the tall talk in the dressing room of the Pee Wees, and finally the sides lined up as follows:

Men		Pee Wees
L. Howarth	Goal	Bud Farquharson
E. Lane	Defence	Lorne Snyder
W. A. McKay	,,	P. Dack
Art Hunley	Forward	Billy Rieger
Sid Crawshaw	,,	Norman King
Ken Harcus	,,	Byron Moore
L. Staples	,,	George Chase
W. Davis	,,	Max Sinclair
J. Birkheim	,,	Gordon Foy

And 47 Pee Wees' Subs.

At the opening the Men's goal was immediately surrounded by a cluster of Bay-Bees, and it was impossible to see just what was happening around goalie Howarth. However, a break-away by Davis, who made a clever run up the ice which resulted in a goal, made it plain that here was easily the most dangerous of the Pee-Wees' opponents, a fact quickly recognized by a chorus of boo's from the juvenile section of the crowd. Another rally around the Men's end yielded a goal for the Pee Wees, scored by Billy Rieger, the first period thus ending with honors even.

In the second period, Pee Wees made determined efforts to gain a lead and goalie Len Howarth was forced to drape himself in front of his net on several occasions, but succeeded in deflecting the danger to the end. Another challenge by Davis was checked by two Pee Wees heroically throwing their bodies in his path, and the three came down together. The battle was now ding-dong; shrill voices shouted "Come on, Maxie!" Come on Billy!" and during this riot both Ernie Lane and Walter were observed to bite the dust (?) more than once; but the sacrifice was justified, the rush was stopped and both were always quickly up and away again. A pass by Davis was converted into a goal by Ken Harcus, and the game ended with a victory for the Married Men of 2 1.

Penalties occured in the first period only when Lane and Davis each were handed two minutes by Miss Peggy Hoy, who acted as referee.

Following is list of prize winners:

Race, Girls under 10—1. Alice Hoy; 2. Louise Rieger.

Race, Boys up to 12—1. Tony Nielsen; 2, Jim Hubbard.

Race, Boys up to 15—Byron Moore.

" Boys' Open—Clinton Larder.

" Girls' Open—Nona Bell.

Obstacle Race—Clinton Larder.

Relay Race—Alec Dmytruk and Anne Dmytruk.

Best Couple—Clinton Larder and Isobel Hoy.

Costume—Violet Hoy (Indian Chief)

Exhibition of Barrel jumping—Six jumps were made by some competitors, an attempt at a seventh resulted in a casualty to John Dmytruk.

The executive wishes to thank the generous donors of the prizes and the costume judges Mrs Florence Chase, Miss Fisher, and Mr D. H. Campbell.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Issued Nov. 25th, 1937).

Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, October, 1937

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the number of registrations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of October, 1937, in 67 cities and towns of Canada having populations of 10,000 and over.

Births registered in these cities and towns during October numbered 6,907, deaths 4,314 and marriages 4,245, as compared with 6,517 births, 4,131 deaths and 3,974 marriages in October of last year, showing increases of 6 per cent in births, 4½ per cent. in deaths and 7 per cent. in marriages.

Births registered in the same cities and towns during the ten months, January - October of this year, totalled 68,044, deaths 44,877 and marriages 33,796, as against 67,379 births, 42,936 deaths and 31,342 marriages during the corresponding ten months of last year. This comparison shows increases of one per cent. in births, 4½ per cent. in deaths and 8 per cent. in marriages.

Delia Agricultural Improvement Assoc.

Meeting in Coates' Hall

A meeting of the Delia Agricultural Improvement Association was held on Friday last in Coates' Hall, where an address on Wheat Sawfly and some control measures was given by Mr. C. Farstad, entomologist from the Experimental Station at Lethbridge.

It is to be regretted so small an attendance gathered to hear the very interesting information available to those present. Mr. J. Eaglesham, who is the officer appointed to keep close touch with the organization, devoted a few minutes of time to an appeal to members for co-operation in returning to the local secretary the questionnaire regarding details of seeding Crested Wheat grass when the work is completed, pointing out that the department viewed the issue of the seed in the light of experimental plots, and wished to obtain and collate results from the work. A word of caution was added by the speaker, when he remarked that failure to co-operate in this respect might result in a member's future demands meeting with denial.

Mr. Farstad went thoroughly into the question of damage to wheat crops by sawfly and methods of control. Remarking that the practice of soil handling in areas where measures had been adopted to control drifting had presented new problems in the fight against sawfly, especially where strip farming had been introduced. He indicated many methods which had proved of value. Stress was laid on the use of brome grass for headlands and on the roadsides of municipal districts, the speaker declaring that by this means some districts had entirely eliminated the pest. For strip farming or around large wheat fields, a sowing of oats two rods wide was advocated, to be planted before or at the same time as wheat and cut mid-July for feed.

Where difficulty was experienced in growing oats, an alternative was suggested by sowing the sawfly trap of two rods width with wheat as early as the season permitted. The main crop sowing is then delayed to as late a date as is possible to ensure a crop, the early trap crop being cut to use as feed in mid-July. The problem of wire worm and pale cutworm menace was also dealt with and measures indicated for successful treatment, and the speaker concluded an interesting talk by inviting questions on his subject.

The dominion officials left copies of a bulletin on "Soil Drifting" and on "Seeding Crested Wheat Grass for hay and pasture" with the local secretary, copies of which may be obtained at the office of The Delia Times.

Obituary

WILLIAM COWAN CLARK

William Cowan Clark, who died in the Royal Columbian hospital, New Westminster, B.C., from the effects of a bullet wound in the right temple, was 68 years of age, having been born in the Hebrides, Scotland, in 1869.

In his early youth the family emigrated to New Zealand and engaged in the flour milling industry there. In 1908 deceased came to Canada, landing at Vancouver, and from that time, before homesteading in the Hand Hills, farmed in various parts of Alberta, including Chestermere Lake, near Calgary.

He leaves to mourn his loss his widow, Mrs. E. Clark of New Westminster, and one son, James C. of Edmonton, and several brothers in New Zealand.

Funeral services for W. C Clark, who died on Friday, November 19 in the Royal Columbian hospital, New Westminster, were held on Wednesday, November 24th, at the Patterson Funeral Parlours, New Westminster, B C

Rev. L P. McCrae, of Peace River, conducted the services.

Interment took place in the Ocean View Burial Park, Burnaby.

The pall bearers were—Pat Sullivan, New Westminster; Sgt. Skelton, late of Drumheller; Jim Sinclair, Walter Eddleston, Tom Goss, L. Farquharson, all pioneers of the Delia district.

Among those who were present and sent floral tributes were—

Mr. and Mrs. W. Eddleston
Mr. and Mrs. S A. Wylie
Mr. and Mrs. T Goss
Mr. and Mrs. J M. Martin
Mr. and Mrs. S Schatz
Mrs. Ratz
Jim Sinclair
Percy Long
Mr. A. W. Dawe.

Some of the women employed in making needles can turn out 2,000,000 a week.

Wedding Bells

WICKSTROM—NEWCOMBE

PEACE RIVER, Nov. 26—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan S. Newcombe was the setting for a pretty wedding recently, when their daughter, Almira Esther, became the bride of Henry G. Wickstrom, son of Mrs. O. Wickstrom of Estevan, Sask.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a floor-length gown of triple sheer in forget-me-not blue, made with peplum and quaint short sleeves and trimmed with touches of lace. In her hair she wore a spray of small pink blossoms, while her bouquet was a Victorian nosegay of pink roses, white baby 'mums and lily of the valley Long kid gloves and silver slippers completed her costume

Miss Alice Barker, the bridesmaid was charmingly frocked in buttercup net over taffeta and carried a nosegay of yellow roses and orchid baby 'mums, Mr. Robert Kaye of McLennan was best man.

Rev. C. R Wragg performed the ceremony, before an embankment of potted plants and bronze chrysanthemums Miss Lillian Hunt played the wedding march and Mrs T H. Clarke was soloist, singing "Beloved, It Is Morn."

A reception to 50 guests followed the service. Receiving with the bridal party, Mrs Newcombe wore an attractive gown of burgundy brocaded taffeta with corsage of talisman roses

Presiding at the tea table, which was graced with pink roses in tiny silver vases and rose colored candles were Mrs E C Holmes of Boston, U S.A, aunt of the bride, and Mrs. William Stewart. Assisting were Mrs W. G. N. Johnston, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Hazel Lane, Miss Loreen Hunt, Miss Margaret Orr. Miss Maisie Warner gave violin selections during the reception.

Traveling to Grande Prairie and their new home at Calais, the bride wore a knitted frock in clay blue with navy suede accessories and blue and silver woolen top coat collared in blue fox. The groom, who is a member of the R.C.M P, was recently transferred to Calais, and the bride has been a member of the nursing staff of the Peace River hospital for five years Among the wedding presents were gifts of silver from the board of the hospital, the matron and staff and from the officers and staff of the R.C M P.

Geological Map of Alberta

A new geological map of Alberta has just been published on a scale of one inch to sixteen miles. The map is printed in fifteen colors as soft tints which are easy to read. Each color represents a certain division of geological time which is designated in the legend. On the black base is shown the geography; the geological boundaries; and the culture, which included the township and range lines; all the railways; the cities and several towns. All the surveyed lines, including the base lines, are shown.

The topography is shown by brown contour lines, with 400 foot intervals up to 5,000 feet. The topographical and geological data shown on this map have been compiled from maps and reports published by the Topographical Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada, and by the Research Council of Alberta.

About one-half of the entire area of Alberta remains unmapped geologically in detail. It is only a part of the foothills and the plains of Alberta in the south half of the province which have been mapped in any detail. Only two geological divisions are shown within the Rocky Mountains, namely, the older Precambrian and early Palaeozoic in the western part, and the Palaeozoic and older Mesozoic in the eastern part of the mountains. The Precambrian area in north-eastern Alberta is undivided as detailed geological surveys have not yet been made.

In the foothills and plains the distribution of all the major geological formations in the Cretaceous and the Tertiary are shown. The map can be relied upon as a useful guide by anyone interested in the mineral development in Alberta. A pamphlet is being prepared which will describe the geological features which have been included.

The map has been compiled by Dr. J. A. Allan of the Department of Geology, University of Alberta, and is a revision of the geological map which he prepared and which was published by the Research Council of Alberta in 1925. This revised edition has been published with the co-operation of the Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton. Copies of the map may be secured on application to the Department.

Age and Jobs

(By W. J. CAMERON, of the Ford Motor Company)

You have probably observed in the merry round of questions and charges being hurled about, that few of them stand still long enough to be threshed out or answered. There is technique in that. Swinging swiftly from point to point, pausing nowhere to risk being silenced, a confusing barrage is more effective for propaganda than plain discussion of facts could be. It helps to produce the impression that the questions and accusations are unanswerable. But the range of these is limited, their recurrence is regular, and no one should find it very hard to get their measure.

Take the question of a man's age and his job. The report is diligently circulated that men of a certain age are refused work, that employers conspire to make men of 45 or more, obsolete. Without proof, without evidence, the notion is nonetheless current that the practice prevails whether by agreement or not.

The fact seems to have escaped general notice that in this country employment of persons of 45 or older *has been on the increase for 30 years* In the year 1900 the census showed that 20 per cent. of all employed persons were 45 to 65 years old; the last census increased that to 25.4 per cent. Employes 40 to 65 years of age comprised 23 per cent., of the total in 1900, and rose to 35 per cent. in 1930. That is, increased employment of the older age groups favorably affected 2,500,000 persons. These are the government's employment figures for the entire nation. The picture is somewhat changed in specific industries In the Ford Motor Company, for example, the percentage of employes from 40 to 65 years of age is higher than it is or ever has been for the nation at large. The nation's highest employment in this age group has been only 35 per cent of total employment—in the Ford factory it is 43½ per cent. This is the more remarkable because "heavy industries" in "manufacturing" provide only 13 per cent of the nation's total wage-earning work. Running over some daily reports, we found that of the last 697 men more than 40 years old, hired by the Company, 207 were more than 50 years old, four were 65, six were 66, and four were more than 70. There is a reason for this, just as there may be a reason for what seems to be the opposite practice in other places, and these we shall discuss later on.

This question of age and jobs did not exist a few years ago—what gives it prominence now? Well, the answer is, the new prominence *of older people able to work*, and their greater concentration in industrial centers. More persons live longer than formerly, and *our older men are younger than they used to be.* People not only live longer, they age more slowly If you find this difficult to believe about men, just look at the women.

The reasons for this are many. As a people we live more wisely than we did. Public health is better protected. The national diet is better balanced—even if the national budget isn't. We clothe ourselves more hygienically. Our houses are more sanitary. Our mental life has broadened and taken on variety. And anyone who compares today with 30 to 40 years ago will agree that we don't work so hard, although we produce and earn more.

A large share of responsibility for creating this problem of age and jobs must be laid at the door of industry. A generation or two ago, when workers were under much longer and heavier strains, everybody—not the factory worker only—*everybody* at 50 was pretty well used up. But by lifting the burden off men and putting it on machines; by special attention to safety, lighting, ventilation, medical supervision, thus creating healthful working conditions; by reducing the workday a third and the work week 44 per cent.; by doubling and trebling wages and refining the standard of living, and doing these things of its own initiative, in obedience to the necessities of its own progress, modern industry has helped to preserve the *prime* of average working life to 50 and beyond. If industry wore men out as cruelly and as rapidly as uninformed literary and political critics say it does, there would not be today any problem of older men looking for work. Industry itself has helped to create this condition by lengthening the period of employability. Tomorrow morning 19,000 men will walk into the Ford shops who have worked there 15 to 30 years. Of these, 5,600 have worked there more than 20 years, and hundreds will walk in who have worked in the shops more than 25 years. In fact, 22 per cent. of Ford employes have had more than 15 years of service; there would be many more had not large numbers left voluntarily after achieving by their employment the means to fulfill other plans they had for life. These facts confute much misinformation concerning the effects of modern progressive industry upon its men.

Irish Milling Profits

The flour milling industry is being protected in Ireland, but violent protests on profits made broke out in the Irish Dail when the millers were accused of "being bigger thieves than the English thieves who fleeced the country before." The millers were charged with making $600,000 more than a reasonable profit.

Canada, Britain and U.S. Enter Trade Negotiations

On November 18th it was announced at Ottawa, London and Washington that negotiations will be opened with a view to arranging new trade-stimulation agreements between Canada and the United States and between Great Britain and the United States. Prime Minister King stated that since last August the Canadian and U S. governments have been discussing the possibilities of further trade expansion between their two countries.

This news from the capitals of three world powers implies far-reaching possibilities, and further developments will be followed by Canadians with the keenest of interest As between Great Britain and the United States the conclusion of a favorable reciprocal trade agreement might involve a tremendous increase in world trade figures, and would undoubtedly strengthen the political friendship between the two mightiest democratic nations.

The King Government's move towards extension of the Canada-U S. trade agreement is directly in line with the Liberal Party's unwavering contention that the road to peace and economic progress is through the development of world commerce. As two separate and distinct agreements are contemplated there will be two separate and distinct series of negotiations, but it is assumed that the conference will synchronize. The discussion between Washington and London will bear in mind the concurrent negotiations between Ottawa and Washington.

Visiting Hunters Secure Big Game Close to Jasper

JASPER, Nov. 30—Crisforo B. Peralta of Mexico City, owner of extensive oil interests in Mexico and a sportsman of considerable international repute, has left on his return home after 30 days' hunting near Jasper Park Among the trophies he secured were two Rocky Mountain sheep, one of which had a curl of 40 inches; four goats, a rare golden cinnamon bear, a caribou, and a big moose.

Senor Peralta was highly pleased with his hunting here, the first he had done in the Canadian west, and said on leaving that he would come again.

Another party of visiting hunters was headed by George Von Opel of Frankfort, Germany, who with his wife and other members of his family spent 10 days in the country north of the park boundary hunting caribou. The party, which included also Eric Phelps of London, champion sculler at the Olympics, secured two caribou and several mountain goats.

An Acknowledgment

The Company's elevators continue to receive a gratifying measure of patronage, not only from shareholders, but also from thousands of other farmer customers. It is such support which in the past has provided the basis for the success of the Company and which it must be the continued endeavor of the Company to merit.

In these words, in the last annual report, the Directors of the United Grain Growers Limited, acknowledged the loyal support of the Company's patrons.

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TOWN AND PROVINCE ....



Resources For Western Benefit

The petroleum industry in Western Canada has been making great forward strides in the past few months and these recent developments indicate that the time may not be far distant when American sources of supply of crude will be shut off altogether and the entire consumption requirements of at least the prairie provinces be furnished from Western Canadian wells.

Such consummation of the aspirations of producers in what is at present the largest Western Canadian crude oil field, Turner Valley in Alberta, is not only highly desirable, but undoubtedly can be achieved in the very near future, provided producers, consumers, refining organizations, both privately and co-operatively owned, and the transportation companies sink any differences there may be between all or any of them and work together as a unit for the achievement of this objective.

There is no longer any doubt as to the capacity of the Turner Valley field to supply all Western Canadian requirements. As a source of supply of crude oil of excellent quality for possibly many years to come Turner Valley is a proven field and is not only able to supply all consumer demand in the prairie provinces but probably contains reserves sufficient to supply other markets as well. The oil is there. The market is here. All that is required is to make it economically feasible for the two to connect, and that means as cheap transportation as can be provided without loss to the carriers.

* * * *

A Move Is Made

Some steps in this direction have already been taken by a reduction in railway rates on trainload basis between the Turner Valley field and Regina, Saskatchewan, where a number of refineries are located. As a result Imperial Oil Ltd. have announced their intention of expanding their already large plant in Regina, providing for a substantially increased number of employees. Smaller independent and co-operative refineries in the same city have also announced they are prepared to expand materially provided they are permitted to share in reduced transportation charges by a reduction in carlot rates comparable with the lowered trainload rates.

The owners of the large privately-operated refining plant have announced that they are not opposing the application of the smaller concerns for reduced freight rates on carlot basis, but railway officials appearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners contested repesentations for such reduction. Arguments on both sides were presented and the matter was left in the hands of the Railway Board for a decision.

* * * *

Pipeline Cheaper

From the viewpoint of both producer and consumer, however, chief interest must have centred in the undisputed announcement by transportation company representatives that trainload rates were reduced to meet threats of the mooted construction of a pipeline to carry the crude oil from the field near Calgary to Regina refineries, and the further admission that oil could be conveyed by this method more cheaply than by rail even under the reduced trainload rate, available in practice only to the large concern.

By agreement between the producing companies, production at the wells has been pro-rated at 35 per cent. of capacity flow, in itself proof that the field requires a much larger market than economic restrictions at present permit.

* * * *

What Might Be Done

This dual situation at the source of supply and at the smaller refineries, coupled with the information revealed at the hearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners, predicates the feasibility of some of the producers and the independent and co-operative refineries joining forces to finance a pipeline, unless some reasonable freight rate concession is grated the latter.

The statement that crude can be carried more cheaply through a pipeline than by rail under lowered trainlot rate seems to give a cue to the course that might be adopted by the smaller companies, if sufficient volume could be assured to make such a project economically sound.

It is to be hoped, however, that some allowance will be made to place the smaller refineries on a more competitive basis and that such concessions can be made not only applicable to consignments to Regina but to all points in the prairie provinces where refineries are located. Such policy would ensure that all crude oil traffic available would be enjoyed by the railways and would undoubtedly result in material expansion in volume in the future, a result which should inure to the benefit of the transportation companies in the long run as well as to producers, the small refineries and the consumers.

* * * *

Economic Balance Needed

From Saskatchewan alone it is estimated that not less than $10,000 a day has been finding its way into the treasuries of producers on the other side of the international boundary and American railways. Anything that can be done to divert this to the advantage of Western Canadian oil producers and the Canadian railways should also benefit the taxpayers and consumers of this country.

It has often been said, and with truth, that western economic life is not well balanced. Any steps which can be taken to develop western resources for western consumption, as well as other markets for any surplus, is a step in the direction of providing for a better economic balance.

Spain's Works Of Art

Were Stored In Cellars Of Bank Early In War

Many of Spain's works of art have been saved from war perils, it is announced by Professor Enrique Moreno, lecturer at Oxford University, England, who has taken a leading part in the work of salvage. He went to Madrid early in the war and helped collect treasures from churches, cathedrals and palaces, and to store them in the cellars of the Bank of Spain.

Galileo, noted Italian astronomer, was imprisoned because of his theological writings rather than for his astronomical views.

Cutouts on automobiles aid in taking back pressure off the cylinders when descending grades and hills.

There are more than 1,500 foreign language newspapers in the United States.

New Confectionery Popular

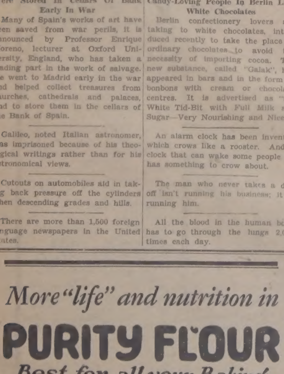
Candy-Loving People In Berlin Like White Chocolates

Berlin confectionery lovers are taking to white chocolates, introduced recently to take the place of ordinary chocolates to avoid the necessity of importing cocoa. The new substance, called "Galak", has appeared in bars and in the form of bonbons with cream or chocolate centres. It is advertised as "the White Tid-Bit with Full Milk and Sugar—Very Nourishing and Nice."

An alarm clock has been invented which crows like a rooster. And a clock that can wake some people up has something to crow about.

The man who never takes a day off isn't running his business; it is running him.

All the blood in the human body has to go through the lungs 2,000 times each day.



'Plane For King George

Was Especially Constructed And Will Carry Four Passengers

Emulating his royal ancestors, with their specially built carriages for their pleasure or for affairs of state, King George VI., an aviation enthusiast like his brother, the Duke of Windsor, now has a monoplane constructed especially for him.

Although the King, who was once a group captain in the British Royal Air Force, has already flown in the new monoplane, details of its construction have just been revealed by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, Ltd. The airplane is a low-wing craft built largely of wood and is powered by two Disseley Cheetah IX. radial air-cooled engines of 350 horsepower.

In general, the royal airplane is similar to the standard British Airspeed Envoy transport monoplane, series 3. However, it has many luxurious accommodations not found on the standard Envoy, including armchair seats for four passengers. Each of the seats is fitted with its own table, which has tumbler holders and ash trays.

Room has been made on the royal airplane for a steward, and the refreshment cabinet in his charge is located in the rear of the cabin. There is also space for the fitting of an occasional fifth passenger seat by the fuselage door.

A leather screen separates the cockpit from the cabin. The Air Council, which placed the order for the royal airplane, decided that radio equipment and a place for a radio operator should be located just behind the pilot, and because of this it was necessary to shift the forward bulkhead about nine inches.

The cabin is sound proof. Thick velvet curtains cover its doorway and deaden the propeller noise. Fuel fumes from the engines cannot enter the interior.

The plane has a retractive undercarriage which reduces air resistance to a minimum and allows the airplane to cruise easily at 190 miles an hour. The maximum speed level is 210 miles an hour, and the range is 650 miles in still air.

Very Much Overworked

Idea That Observation Is Always Sign Of Intelligence

A British member of parliament confessed lately in public that he didn't know whether the cow's ears were in front of the horns or behind. This, of course, was not merely another way of saying that he didn't know whether he was standing on his head or his heels. It was, one imagines, an indication, properly understood, of precisely the reverse; for thinkers are traditionally prone to be unobservant of the trifles about them.

Brought to book by a lady for defining wrongly the pastern of a horse, in his dictionary, Dr. Johnson admitted frankly that it was a case of :"Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance." Now no one would contend for a moment that Dr. Johnson had not got his "wits about him."

No doubt there is a happy medium in the matter; but observation as a criterion of intelligence is very much overworked. The employer who wants a "smart lad," and stumps the applicant by the ancient gambit that demands to know the color of the bus wheels that he has just passed may not be really very clever himself. For true smartness disciplines the eye into a selective organ; and Nelson is far from being the only man to do well by closing it to unwanted data. The great Sherlock Holmes, most observant of men, was nevertheless magnificently ignorant of what to him was irrelevant.

Thinking requires this concentration, and it is only the savage to whom the constant impingement of the trifling phenomena of life is consistently important. — Christian Science Monitor.

New Piece Of Artillery

Cannon Works On Ocean Floor Like Apple Corer

A "cannon" which shoots itself into the ocean floor is throwing new light on the earth's past, Dr. Charles S. Piggot, of the Carnegie institution, said.

The cannon, a highly specialized piece of artillery, is lowered from a ship on a long cable. When the muzzle strikes bottom, a trigger sets off a charge of powder, driving the gun into the ocean floor. The barrel bites out a vertical core, or sample, of the sediment, much as an apple corer operates.

During millions of years, a continuous record of the changes the planet has undergone has been kept in the sediment.

Jonathan Swift, in his "Gulliver's Travels," mentioned the two moons of the planet Mars, long before they were discovered.

As a matter of fact, few prominent citizens are actually misquoted in print. All the newspapers do is to correct the grammar.

The 18,000 or more parts of a piano are made up of wood, iron, rubber felt, leather, steel wire, ivory, paints, varnish, lead and glue.

Although often called a copper, the American penny is really bronze.

There are more than 30,000 lakes in Florida.

2231



Chinese Show Heroism

Even If They Do Accept Death With Inscrutable Calm

The stand of the "doomed battalion of Chapei"—the 150 Chinese who refused to lay down their arms and go safely into the British Settlement—is an example of that supreme heroism which only tragedy can produce.

War must always be a sordid, terrible thing.

But it also produces epic bravery like this—and thousands of hearts beneath black coats which have ventured no farther than Margate or Blackpool beat quicker when they read of it.

It is a favorite belief of the Westerner that the Oriental is persuaded by his philosophy to accept death with inscrutable calm. This does not make the decision of the battalion any less heroic. Mankind's love of life is the same the world over.

The bravery of this handful of men will always rank as one of the great stories in the blood-smeared pages of the history of Shanghai.—London Sunday Dispatch.

List Of Best Sellers

Statistics Kept At McGill Shows Devotional Book Leads

Statistics concerning "best-sellers" on this continent are kept on file in the McGill University library school in Montreal. A list of 65 "best-sellers," each of which sold 500,000 copies or more between 1875 and 1933, is headed by the well-known book, "In His Steps," written in 1899 by Charles Monroe Sheldon.

Gene Stratton Porter had a tremendous vogue, "Freckles" selling 2,000,000 copies and "Girl of the Limberlost" 1,700,000. "The Sheik," by E. H. Hull had a sale of 1,946,000. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" sold 1,950,000 copies.

Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" had a sale of 1,500,000 copies, a number equalled by Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddies". "The Call of the Wild," by Jack London, reached a sale of 1,454 000 copies. "The Story of the Bible" by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut sold 1,321,000 copies.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

USE LEAVENING AGENTS ACCORDING TO RULES

Have you ever started to make a cake and when the work was well under way, you suddenly realized that the baking powder tin was empty? If you understand a few of the underlying principles of leavening agents ,you will have very little difficulty. If not, your most likely solution will be a trip to your neighbor's to borrow some.

Baking powder is made up of 50% acid and 25% alkali. The acid used may be a phosphate or a tartrate. If cream of tartar is used, the resulting baking powder is called a tartrate baking powder. The alkali used is baking soda. The remaining 25% is made up of cornstarch. This starch absorbs any excess moisture and prevents the chemical action starting in the can.

If your recipe calls for two teaspoons baking powder, the rule is to substitute one teaspoon cream of tartar and one-half teaspoon soda.

The general rule given for the use of baking powder is to use two teaspoons baking powder to each cup of flour. This may seem a large amount to you but this rule calls for level measurements. The heaping measure that is used so often contains double the level measure that it used in the recipe.

One teaspoon soda is required for two cups of sour milk. It is also recommended that an additional teaspoon of baking powder be added for each cup of flour.

If eggs are used, the rule is to decrease the amount of baking-powder by one half teaspoon for each egg. The egg-white holds some air when beaten up, so that there is not the same amount of leavening agent required.

While these rules apply to all flour mixtures, there are slight variations when other ingredients are added. When Graham flour or fruit is added, the same grain is not expected. Have you ever tried adding raw apples to some of your recipes? Apple sauce is frequently added but it makes a nice change sometimes to add small pieces of raw apples. Try this muffin recipe and I think you will find it very successful.

APPLE MUFFINS

1½ cups bran
1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup brown sugar
1 cup diced apples
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup sweet milk
1 egg
Pinch salt

Mix and sift the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Add the bran and mix all the dry ingredients. Peel and core the apples. Cut into small pieces and add to the dry ingredients. Beat the egg and mix with the milk. Add to the dry ingredients and add the melted butter last of all. Put in greased muffin pans and bake in a moderate oven 25 to 30 minutes.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service for free advice on home cooking and household problems. Address letters to Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

One Line Started Career

Canadian Born Opera Star Got Chance During World War

The Great War gave Margaret Bannerman, Canadian-born opera star of "Three Waltzes" her chance on the stage.

The beautiful blonde who has just made her American debut at the Boston opera house recounted the story of her success as she rested between acts of the musical extravaganza. Miss Bannerman is a native of Toronto.

Her parents were living in war years in Folkestone, England, a centre of activities for the Canadian troops and their families. Everyone was doing war work and being too young to do anything else Margaret volunteered to sing at one of the entertainments for the soldiers. This concert was really the beginning of her theatrical career.

Her song impressed Producer Paul Reubens and she was sent to Teddy Royce, then selecting players for a musical comedy. During the second week of rehearsal, the stage manager called out:

"Come here, Canada! Try reading this line."

In spite of all her nervousness, she managed it well. She said: "Here comes Tina!" in a voice that was loud enough to be heard across the footlights.

Having covered herself with glory thus far, they gave her another line, which was to be sung, and Margaret Bannerman has been singing and speaking lines on English and Dominion stages ever since.

Expedition To British Guiana

Will Make Extensive Search For Missing Paul Redfern

Two members of the Waldeck scientific and Redfern expedition to British Guiana, one a woman, Mrs. Joe Besse Waldeck, the bride of the expedition's leader, sailed for South America from Boston, recently, aboard the Canadian National Steamships liner "Lady Nelson."

Mrs. Waldeck, a former newspaper woman, will be accompanied to British Guiana by Dr. F. J. Fox, New York dermatologist, where she will join Captain T. J. Waldeck, well-known African explorer, and William Astor Chandler. The four, with native porters, will leave Georgetown, B.G., for the interior in Essoquibo river boats, and plan to return to civilization next June.

Since the expedition will enter the territory where the American flier, Paul Redfern, is believed to have been lost and since Mrs. Waldeck is a life-long friend of the Redfern family, an extensive search will be made to settle once and for all the question as to whether the airman or any other white man is living with the roving jungle tribes.

Sales Abroad Increased

United States Was Canada's Best Customer This Year

The United States was Canada's best customer in the first seven months of the 1937-38 fiscal year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The United Kingdom was second and Australia third.

The world bought $670,020,000 worth of goods from this country, 12.3 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The United States took $291,589,600 worth, an increase of 21.4 per cent. The United Kingdom's purchases, $237,876,000, were .7 per cent. higher and those of Australia, amounting to $18,554,700, were 26.7 higher.

In fourth place was Japan whose purchases of $15,600,299 were 34.3 per cent. above the previous record.

German Reparations

United Kingdom Has Received $610,000,000 In Payments

Lieut.-Col. John Colville, financial secretary to the treasury, questioned in the House of Commons, said the United Kingdom received £122,000,000 ($610,000,000 at to-day's rate of exchange) in reparation payments from Germany.

The aggregate of sums the United Kingdom received on account of war debts, excluding debts from the Dominions and colonies, was £71,000,000. The aggregate of the amount the United Kingdom paid the United States in respect to the war debt, including token payments, was £2,025,000,000.

To-day's Best Story

A sneeze hurled Bert Saunders of Pittsburg through a $69 plate glass window—at least that was his story to a magsitrate who freed him of a charge of breaking the window. "I was just walking along," Saunders said, "and all of a sudden I had to sneeze. Just as I did, your honor, I stepped on a piece of fruit and the sneeze was so strong I was thrown through the window."

Three Kinds Of Givers

Someone has said that there are three kinds of givers; the flint, the sponge and the honeycomb. To get anything out of the flint you must hammer it, and you get chips and sparks. To get water out of a sponge you must squeeze it, and the more you squeeze it the more you get. But the honeycomb just overflows with its own sweetness.

Green twigs are used by eagles to decorate their nests. Fresh twigs are laid on when the color fades out.

A Kindly Act

J. P. Morgan Helped Britain To Acquire Art Treasure

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the wealthiest men in the United States, a man often abused by certain types of his fellow citizens and who at the same time deserves thanks from them for his generous benefactions, is an ardent collector of pictures. In pursuit of that hobby he has spent a vast sum of money and when he sets his mind on acquiring a work of art he is never prevented from bidding because of the price.

A short time ago Mr. Morgan wanted to buy a British art treasure. He employed an agent to go and bid for it. Then he learned that the British National Art Collections Fund also wanted to buy it for the nation. So instead of bidding for the picture with all the resources at his command Mr. Morgan not only withdrew his buyer but made a substantial contribution to the Fund to enable it to buy the work for the nation. By this means Mr. Morgan enabled the public to enjoy a painting which otherwise he and his friends would have had to themselves.

Such acts as these command respect for the name of J. P. Morgan. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The Wings Of Desperation

The Case Of Brazil And The New Regime

Events in Brazil itself will have to clarify the situation. Meantime, whether the new regime is to be regarded merely as another dictatorship of a familiar pattern or as an entering wedge for Fascism in the Western world, it seems clear that it owes its existence in large measure to the economic adversities which have beset Brazil.

Despite its great natural wealth, that country has suffered heavily from depression. Its greatest crop, coffee, has been a drug on the market. Its farmers have experienced bitterly hard times. Some millions of its people, lacking any earthly possessions, have been sunk in misery. The burden of its foreign indebtedness has been heavy and its external bonds have been frequently in default.

Once more we have an illustration of the fact that dictatorship, whether old-style or new-style, is never the free choice of a contented people. It comes into power on the wings of desperation.—New York Times.

Beauty Is Revealed

When Dust Is Removed From Statuary In Westminster Abbey

Visitors to Westminster Abbey, recently opened to the public following removal of the Coronation setting have been amazed by the transformation in the chapel of St. Edmund and St. Thomas, on the south side of the ambulatory.

Gone is the atmosphere of antiquity, no trace of grime and dust. Monuments, tombs and effigies placed in the chapel generations ago have a striking appearance of newness and walls have been restored to their original color. "Just an ordinary cleaning," attendants assure inquirers.

For instance, the elaborate canopy of the tomb of Sir Bernard Brocas, executed on Tower Hill in 1400 for plotting against Henry IV., now is snowy white. Before it was a dull slate color, streaked with black.

Objects To Publicity

The first legal case of its kind in legal history according to experts, a man serving the eleventh year of a 35-year sentence for the murder of a Federal agent, has started a lawsuit against a radio company to prevent the "dramatization" of his crime career over the radio in Chicago.

HIS BACK ACHED FOR 4 YEARS

Kruschen Put Him Right

For four years, this man's back ached almost continuously. Now, at 57, he starts the day fresh as a daisy, and his back aches no more. Read his story:—

"I had continuous backache for four years. I looked on the black side of everything. Now, I write with extreme gratitude for what Kruschen Salts has done for me. The freshness with which I start my day's work is perfectly marvellous. After seven days of Kruschen, I felt better and could get up immediately, without any special effort. I am 57, and my early morning dose of Kruschen is my salvation."—J.T.

The kidneys are the filters of the human machine. If they become sluggish, impurities find their way into the blood-stream and produce troublesome symptoms — backache, rheumatism, and depression.

The numerous salts in Kruschen quickly coax your kidneys back to healthy normal action. As an immediate result, you experience relief from those old dragging pains. As you persevere, you lose your pains altogether.

Will Keep It Trimmed

Sir Hubert Wilkins Not Sacrificing His Distinguished Beard

There are many sacrifices imposed upon explorers by ruthless Arctic elements, but separation from his distinguished beard will not be one of them, Sir Hubert Wilkins admitted at Edmonton.

Although famous Arctic adventurers often have been bearded men, formation of ice in the facial foliage usually has persuaded them to discard the trimmings while in sub-zero regions.

While scorning the suggestion of de-icing mixture, the famous gentleman-adventurer admitted he was carrying a pair of clippers to the Arctic and the beard would be trimmed short during his far northern sojourn.

Rochester Short Of Nurses

Government Barring Of Canadians Criticized By Hospital Official

A U.S. government rule barring Canadian nurses from taking up temporary residence in the United States brought criticism from Clare Dennison, superintendent of nurses at Strong Memorial hospital, Rochester, N.Y. Charging a dearth of nurses there and in other border cities, Miss Dennison said hospitals may be forced to turn away patients because of the rule.

Bees More Efficient

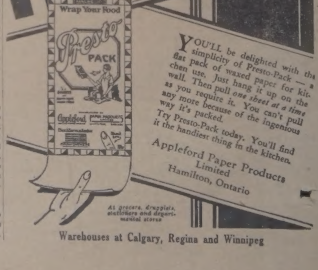
A scientist announced bees could be used for communication purposes intsead of carrier pigeons or dogs. Dr. Nihon Matsu found bees could be trained to carry messages at 30 miles an hour for three miles. Their smallness made bees more efficient.

The Natchez Indians named the month of February "Chestnut Moon."

THE STORY OF FLIN FLON

Written by a man who never had seen a mine or visited a mining town—and illustrated by recent photographs — will appear exclusively in these pages beginning next week.

Nearly 650 Manitoba and Saskatchewan boys are working in Flin Flon — "The Picture Mine."



Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg



Air Raid Danger

A Grim Picture Of What Bombs Might Do To England

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, told the House of Commons that "we have got to make the airplane as little dangerous to the British Empire as we have made the submarine."

Moving second reading of the Government's Air Raids Precautions Bill, Sir Samuel declared that Great Britain's supply of gas masks for civilians already is better than that of any other country in Europe.

However, he drew a grim picture of what bombs might do to England, and sketched a three-point program of preparedness.

The Home Secretary said that 300 tons of bombs were dropped on England by Great War Zeppelins, and added that "to-day as great tonnage could be dropped in 24 hours, and that scale could be maintained many days."

His program envisaged: 1, an air force strong enough to maintain the fighting initiative; 2, anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and other methods of ground protection, far more numerous and accurate than in the Great War; and 3, a system of air raid precautions to "ensure the country against panic and ensure that services, without which a civilized community cannot exist, will be maintained."

Sir Samuel said that 200 000 already had volunteered for air raid protection work. He explained that the present bill, which deals mainly with relations between government and local authorities, is intended as the start of a comprehensive plan of air raid precautions.

Eskimos Learn To Read

4,000 Sets Of Syllabarium Distributed In The North

The R.M.S. Nascopie on this year's Eastern Arctic Patrol took 4,000 sets of the syllabarium to be distributed to the Eskimos at every port of call. These were the gift of R. P. Isbister, of Hamilton, Ont., and were welcomed by the natives, who are being taught to read and write in the syllable characters.

The syllabarium was first brought to the Eskimos some 20 years ago by the Rev. E. J. Peck, Anglican missionary, and developed by Roman Catholic and Anglican missionaries since, notably Bishop Arsene Turquetil, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hudson Bay. Originally designed for the Cree Indians, the syllabarium makes use of some 60 phonetic characters, and it has been found simpler to form Eskimo words by the use of these characters than by the English alphabet, which often makes their words cumbersomely long.

The natives of the eastern Arctic are rapidly learning to read and write the syllabarium, and are now able to send notes to relatives, of which they are quite proud. It is also used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed in the north, and at almost every post in the eastern Arctic notices in syllable character about conserving game and other advice to the Eskimos occupy prominent positions.—Canadian Resources Bulletin.

Expensive Dogs

Toronto Man Finds Great Danes Are Big Eaters

Col. Goodwin Gibson, Toronto, estimated it costs him $100 a month to feed two Great Dane dogs he has given his daughter, Clarea May. The dogs, Mars of Trayhill and Dion of Send, are all-English champions. Five pounds of fresh raw meat, a dozen eggs and several quarts of milk are given the dogs daily. A special "palace kennel," costing more than $1,000, was their home aboard the Empress of Britain on their Atlantic trip.

Another reason why romance lasted longer in the old days was that a bride looked much the same after washing her face.

THE STORY OF
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Nearly 650 Manitoba and Saskatchewan boys are working in Flin Flon—"The Picture Mine."

A National Code

Saving Face Is Very Important To Chinese People

Although the word is not a new one, the Chinese have added to the richness of the English language by giving an added meaning and a new use to the word "face". In its new, Sinological meaning, it was for a century or more purely a China Coast word, unknown except on the Western shores of the Pacific, but in 1934 it was formally adopted and legalized by the editors of the Oxford Dictionary, who define:

lose face, of Chinaman, be humiliated, save person's face, spare him from open shame.

These brief definitions give but little hint of the very important part that face plays in all affairs of life in China. It embodies a code of human relationships which enjoins on everyone the obligation in all circumstances, to help his fellow-man to maintain his self-respect and to hold up his head in pride. In a way, it is a code of toleration and forbearance which enables Chinese to live together under crowded and highly competitive conditions with a minimum of friction. A man's misfortunes, or the results of his foolish acts, are not held up to derision, because that woud make him lose face. In this way enmities are avoided. If one comes out the loser in a business deal, the victor does not push his advantage to the ultimate, but grants the unfortunate one some little concession so as to remove the sting of humiliation from his defeat. It is at the same time a mental stimulus and a moral bulwark for the individual, as everyone more or less instinctively tries to avoid any act, or any course of conduct which might cause him to lose face, that is, to be openly shamed or humiliated. On ethical grounds it is, of course, open to the charge of insincerity for, in great measure, the loss of face lies, not in the shamefulness of one's conduct, but in the misfortune of exposure.

No one in China is too lowly to treasure and guard his face, that is, his dignity and self-respect. And no foreign resident has ever accomplished anything in dealing with Chinese if he failed to take this factor into account.

Pay Day For Prisoners

Convicts In Dartmoor Receive Wages For Their Work

Three hundred convicts in Dartmoor prison, Plymouth, Eng., most famous in the world, have received their first payment under the new system of wages for men in penal servitude.

To avoid traffic in old coins which might be smuggled into prison, the men were paid in 1937 pennies. Many of them were handling money for the first time since their imprisonment, and some broke down and wept.

The previous night a provision van, packed with the little luxuries the convicts were allowed to buy, arrived in the outer courtyard of the prison. When the convicts' orders were opened it was found nearly 90 per cent. of them had asked for tobacco and pipes. So 250 cherrywood pipes and several pounds of twist and shag were delivered, and soon the smell of coarse tobacco filled the cells.

Men can now smoke anywhere in the prison, except in chapel, and one or two other prohibited areas, but as 70 per cent. of them will receive less than 12 cents a week, they will have to make an ounce of tobacco, even at 14 cents, go a long way.

The few convicts who did not buy tobacco on their first pay day bought small quantities of jam, butter and other provisions not on ordinary prison diet.

When the prison governor, Major C. T. Pannell, made his round during the morning, he was cheered excitedly by groups of convicts, despite the efforts of the warders to restrain the demonstration.

The day did not end so happily for many. Unaccustomed for so long to tobacco, a number of the pipe smokers became sick.

Perfect Understanding

An Englishman, visiting China for the first time, timidly ventured into a restaurant. Enjoying the dinner very much, and wishing to inform his smiling host that he recognized a tasty ingredient, he pointed to his near empty plate and smiling queried "Quack, quack?"

The Chinese waiter shook his head and answered, "Caw, Caw!"

Halley was the first man to establish the fact that comets travel definite courses and return at regular intervals.

Whales are said to have the largest brains of all the mammals in the world.

Origin Of Place Names

Explains Why British Isles Have Many That Are Similar

Have you ever wondered how the old places in the British Isles came by their names, and why it is that many place names are so similar?

The words "abner" and "inver" meant at one time the mouth of a river, and so we get Aberdeen and Inverness. "Stead" meant nothing more than a place, and was used for such towns as Hampstead and Halstead. In the former name, however, another old word was used, "ham" signifying a home—home place. There are numerous towns in England ending in "ham" such as Nottingham and Birmingham.

Colchester derives its name from the word "Colonia" meaning a colony. The two words applied to Lincoln. From the two words "dun" and "don", signifying a fortified hill, come such names as Dundee and London. "Combe", meaning a hollow, is found in many Devonshire place names, such as Ilfracombe, Babbacombe and Maidencombe. Boscombe, near Bournemouth, also has the same derivation. The islands of Anglesea and Orkney both got their names from the word "ea" and "ey" which meant "island".

"By" (town) has given England such places as Whitby and Grimsby. From "ax" and "ex" (water) have come Axminster, Exeter, to name only two towns. From "dal" (dale) has come Dalkeith and Arundel, while "hurst" (wood) has given names to the two beautiful south country towns, Lyndhurst and Midhurst.

Machines Never Safer

But None Invented Which Can Guarantee Safe Drivers

Only a few years ago, men engaged in selling automobiles have been telling us, people were buying safely. That seems logical. The earlier question of whether you could get where you were going as quickly as some other person you had heard bragging, is superseded by a very real, practical question—whether you get there alive. So brakes and safety glass and such things have become most important. Any car offered for sale will go as fast as anyone can travel safely, faster in fact.

This only begins the story. We never had safer machines than today, on the road, in the shop and in the air. But the toll of death from accident on the road was never higher. They haven't invented the machine that will make a driver safe if he is physically incapacitated, if he is reckless, if he is tipsy or outright drunk. They haven't invented a machine which assures that the one who is at fault will be the one who suffers in a collision or other driving accident.

So people begin to ask what kind of laws we have that let crazy fools loose on the highway. Then they ask what kind of enforcement we have. It's fine to be able to buy a beautiful car that will last three, five, seven years. But it becomes important to ask: "Can I live to enjoy it?"—Milwaukee Journal.

Race For Higher Speed

Silver Bearings For Aeroplanes May Replace Babbitt Metal

Silver bearings for aeroplane engines were promised by a chemical discovery announced at the University of Indiana.

The aeroplane silver parts are planned as a new step in the race for higher speed. Tests have shown silver is better than babbitt, the usual metal around whirling shafts.

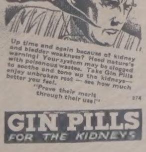
The silver is "soft" against steel, it has less friction, it stands greater heat, it lasts longer. But until the Indiana chemical discovery there have been difficulties in the way of cheap, quick production of these much sought "silver heels" of speed.

The problem has been to plate silver directly upon steel, plated silver would form the inner lining of the steel housing around a shaft. The Indiana chemists have discovered how to electroplate silver directly upon iron and steel.

Appear Indifferent

Canadians don't want to read stories about Canadians, Laura Goodman Salverson, Icelandic-Canadian author, declared in Toronto after her arrival at the Book Fair from Calgary. She has written many stories about contemporary Canadian life, but she's through with all that. It doesn't pay, she explained.

The largest bridge in Paris is the Point Alexandre II. over the Seine.



STOP Scratching
RELIEVE ITCHING In A Minute
Even the most stubborn itching of eczema, blotches, pimples, athlete's foot, rashes and other skin eruptions, quickly yields to Dr. Dennis' cooling, antiseptic, liquid D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION. Its gentle oils soothe the irritated skin. Clear, greaseless and stainless—dries fast. Stops the most intense itching instantly. A 35c trial bottle, at drug stores, proves it—or money back. Ask for D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION. 29

Just Have Good Time

Most Deer Hunters Do Not Care Particularly About The Hunt

Something like one in every 20,000 people in Ontario take out a deer hunting license. These are usually regarded as blood thirsty souls who go to the woods to indulge a desire to slaughter.

Here and there in every hunting party there is a man whose ability with a rifle requires him to make the effort to justify his reputation. But the great majority of hunters care little whether they "fill their license," or not. They go for the high jinks of the evenings in camp, for the freedom of the woods, for the good fellowship of the hunt, to argue about their dogs, about politics, about everything they can think of. They will sleep on uncomfortable camp beds, put up with less conveniences than their woodsheds at home offer, eat stuff that the wife wouldn't dare offer them, and get up in a freezing dawn to cheerfully go out on "station." What makes them do it? They are convinced they are having a good time, but only the hardiest repeat it often.

This whole business of deer hunting has to be revised if it is to prosper. The dogs should not be allowed to occupy the same beds as the hunters. The cook should be required to take the pledge. Deer should be prohibited from parading up and down in front of the camp until it is light enough to see them. Hunts should start when the hunters want to get up—not when the cook yells that breakfast is ready. And the bed—well, as a rule they are hardly worth while talking about.

When a man comes back from the hunt he needs a rest. His tired expression wasn't acquired following deer trails. Not at all. Only a tenderfoot falls for that. He has lost $1.39 playing rummy with a ringer, stuffing himself with pork and beans (when he is limited to soda crackers and milk at home) and some lightsome companion has grabbed his best pair of socks in a very grey dawn.

We one knew a man who bought a $65 rifle, a lot of expensive ammunition, a bush outfit fit for an Eskimo, a pair of $18 high boots, a set of truck driver's mitts, a compass, a safety match box, and a fur cap with earlaps. He spent his time helping the cook to cut the wood and carrying the water, and had a splendid time. At home they worried all the time about Steve.

A deer hunt is like the war in China. It sounds good before you go into it to discover the liabilities at least equal the assets. This is first hand information.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Diseases Of Animals

Domestic Animals Suffer From All Sorts Of Ailments

The ills that flesh is heir to attack domestic animals as well as man. Like men, beasts suffer from all sorts of ailments and have a few of their own besides. Sheep are among the healthiest of animals.

These are a few of the facts gleaned from an exhibition sponsored by the Dominion department of agriculture at the Royal Winter Fair. It shows how cows get goitre, pigs develop cancer and chickens may suffer from cirrhosis of the liver.

Dr. G. A. Rose and Dr. C. L. Wallace of the department, in charge of the exhibit, commented that goitre is found usually among cattle or calves. While no animal except man and a high type of monkey develop infantile paralysis, horses in Manitoba have been presenting a problem with a form of sleeping sickness.

Cows mostly die from tuberculosis, horses mostly from indigestion and pneumonia, and pigs seldom live long enough to die from anything except the butcher's knife. Beasts seldom suffer from mental derangement, but on the contrary enjoy mental bliss.

Used For Insulating

Danes Are Increasing Cultivation Of Peat Moss Litter

Cultivation of peat moss litter, or sphagnum, is increasing rapidly in Denmark, where it is used for insulating purposes. The output from two factories in 1931 was 21,000 bales in the year, while to-day it is more than five times as much.

Besides being widely used in the building industry, sphagnum is also being used as dressing in market gardens, for it helps to make the soil porous and to form mold. Other uses are as a stable litter, for storing fruit, and for transport packing. Plans for starting a peat moss litter factory for export purposes are under consideration.

Peat moss litter is made from unrotted sphagnum peat, a material found in the upper layer in certain bogs.

Graham bread is named for Sylvester Graham, who championed the cause of unbolted wheat flour more than 100 years ago.

Arabs prefer sugar made from raisins in their coffee. 2231

Letter For Sherlock Holmes

London Postman Had To Decide Where To Deliver It

Baker Street is not what it was in the days of gas lamp and hansom cabs, and the postman with a letter in his bag for Sherlock Holmes may well be puzzled. The Post Office London Directory gives no help in finding the rooms that Holmes shared with the amiable Dr. Watson at "221B Baker street"; although it shows that the gap between premises numbered 219 to 225 is filled by Abbey House.

This is the headquarters of the Abbey Road Building Society, and several business concerns also have their offices there. So the postman who recently found himself carrying a letter with a foreign postmark for "Mr. Sherlock Holmes" at the old address seems to have concluded that an ageless detective might have relinquished his bee farming in Sussex to start a new career as a company director. At any rate, he picked upon the Abbey House, and delivered the letter at the offices of the British Home Stores, Limited, on the third floor. Whether this was a neat official joke or the result of some mysterious processes of reasoning would have formed a pleasing subject for a professional discourse by Holmes.

It was found that the letter came from an elderly woman in a small town in Denmark, who respectfully asked for a little charitable assistance for herself and her husband in the hard times which have come upon them through business misfortunes. These two pensioners sought the detective's help in starting a shop and the writer concluded: "I am quite sure we shall have the pleasure of hearing from you."

Such a letter, had he been there to receive it, would probably have appealed to the generous impulses of the wizard of Baker street. He might even have bundled off Dr. Watson (without his revolver) in the next steamer to investigate the merits of the case on the spot.—London Times.

A Mystery Disease

Real Origin Of Infantile Paralysis Still Puzzling Doctors

A Canadian doctor sponsored the theory that the virus of infantile paralysis might be carried into the air by the pollen of ragweed or other plants. The opinion was made public at a recent meeting of the medical directors of insurance companies at New York. Canadian medical men generally are not inclined to place much confidence in this theory. However, they seem fairly well agreed that the virus gets into the human system through the upper passages of the nose and the effect of ragweed or other pollen might be to obstruct drainage capable of carrying the infantile paralysis germ away. It is pointed out also that infantile paralysis has appeared in midwinter, which would cast doubt on the theory that it is a pollen-borne virus.

In recent years there has been some persistence in the opinion that the poison came from the earth and was contained in dust which invaded the passage of the nose leading to the brain. That also is pure theory.

The mystery of the coming and going of the disease is not made less puzzling by the situation in Ontario, so critical a few weeks ago. The disease seems to be disappearing now, concurrent with the advent of colder weather and frost. It is scarcely heard of any longer and no one can explain what has happened to divert a malady which was such a menace during the late summer. Evidently it is seasonal, being virulent in the intense heat of the late summer and disappearing as winter approaches.

The study of this disease is one of the interesting projects of scientific medicine. The epidemics stimulate extra research. No doubt the mystery of this malady will be revealed in due time and a cure discovered.—Sarnia Canadian Observer.

Pastor Receives Fur Coat

Minister In Drouth Country Got Just What He Needed

One should not look a gift horse in the mouth, but it is well to examine the pockets of a gift coat, as a United church minister in the drouth country discovered. He received a consignment of used clothing for distribution among his flock and asked a young man to help him in the task.

As the two delved through the clothing to see what was there, the minister pulled out a fur coat. Playfully he put it on. The garment fitted perfectly.

"It is a beautiful coat—just what I need," the minister sighed wistfully as he sank his hands into the pockets. Out came a note which read: "This coat is for the minister. He has many cold trips to make."

Queen Mary's Own Idea

Queen Mary has ordered a pair of transparent galoshes to wear over her shoes at open-air functions during the winter. The galoshes were her own idea. They will keep her feet dry when she has to stand about on damp ground or walk over wet grass while wearing smart shoes at ceremonial functions.

About five quarts of air are contained in the average man's lungs.

The number of nerve cells in the brain is fixed at birth.

Television Advertised

Got Big Boost During Armistice Service In London

Of the 3,000 owners of television sets in England, large numbers were tuned in to the Remembrance Day service, and they saw and heard in their own homes exactly what occurred.

As the momentous hour of eleven o'clock was announced by the booming of Big Ben in Westminster, the television sight and sound camera was focussed on the cenotaph. In homes equipped with television sets the astonished fans saw a man suddenly plunge forward from his place in the direction of the Royal party only a few yards away. They saw him seized with alacrity and overcome by the police. They saw their courageous Sovereign stand motionless and calm. They heard the wild cry of the disturber: "All this is hypocrsiy—you're deliberately preparing for war."

Thus was an unfortunate but understandable episode fraught with terrifying possibilities lifted from the scene of action and set down in the home. The shock and thrill of those few seconds can only be imagined. When the danger had passed and the beholders had again caught their breath, we feel sure that television set owners realized that they had been indeed favored by good fortune.

And what an advertisement for television! — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Waste Of Gas

New Plan To Stop Waste Is Under Consideration In Alberta

Turner Valley oil field flares which light up the Southern Alberta sky each night may soon disappear.

A plan to halt the waste of more than 200,000,000 cubic feet of gas, burning daily in Tupper Valley for more than 10 years, was under discussion.

The Petroleum Producers' Association, a group of independent operators, is sponsor of the plan under consideration by Hon. N. E. Tanner, Alberta Minister of Lands and Mines, and interested oil men.

The plan calls for the closing down of approximately 65 small naptha wells, wasting 74 per cent. of the gas produced in the valley, 40 miles southwest of Calgary. For loss of revenue, estimated at $1,000 daily, operators would receive 100 per cent. compensation.

Crude oil well producers would pay the compensation, assisted by the Calgary Gas Company now supplying building and homeowners with heat and cooking gas at the rate of 25,000,000 cubic feet a day. Sponsors of the plan claim it would halt drainage of gas from the crude wells and prolong the life of the field.

Not Generally Known

Equivalent To Weights And Measures Mentioned In Bible

For the information of Bible students, the Catalyst has uncovered the following weights and measures equivalent:

A cab was three pints; an omer, three quarts; a hin was about a gallon and two pints; a firkin, about 8⅞ gallons; an ephah or bath, contained eight gallons and five pints; a farthing was a cent and a half; a gerah was worth about three cents; a shekel of gold was eight dollars and a shekel of silver about 50 cents.

The pelican flower of tropical America, when viewed from the side, closely resembles the bird for which it is named.

GIRLS WHO HAVE NO BOY FRIENDS
Quick Easy Way to Get Charm

Girls who don't attract boy friends wonder why. Beautiful, perfect features are not the reason. Cleopatra and famous women were often ugly. Have nice skin, plenty of animation, and watch out for your figure—you'll be surprised how popular you are. So many girls have poor complexions—no life—their figure slipping, and don't realize it. Take "Fruit-a-tives" and you'll soon be amazed how different and how attractive you've become. It purifies your blood, makes the skin pores work, gets rid of waste and poisons, gives you new energy, prevents flabby tissue from forming. "Fruit-a-tives" gives you new charm. 25c., 50c.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIVER TABLETS

Little Helps For This Week

Therefore thou are inexcusable O man, whosoever thou art that judgest; for wherein thou judgest another thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doeth the same things. Romans 2:1.

Search thine own heart. What paineth thee
In others, in thyself may be;
All dust is frail, all flesh is weak;
Be thou the true man thou dost seek.

A saint's life in one man may be less than common honesty in another. From those whose conscience God has reached and enlightened He may look for a martyr's truth, a Christian's unworldly simplicity, before He will place them on a level even with the average exposed classes. We perhaps think our lives harmless. We do not consider what He may think of them when compared with the invitations of His we have slighted and the glory for ourselves we are refusing and casting away, and with the daily work for Him that we are neglecting.

Gay Lights For The Farm

Might Be Used As Traps For Crop-Damaging Pests

We are intrigued by a dispatch from St. Paul which holds out the prospect of a time not far distant when a drive through the country at night may present the appearance of a gayly lighted street carnival with red lights in one field, blue lights in the next and green in yet another.

Such is a development in farming predicted by Dr. A. A. Granovsky of the University of Minnesota farm on basis of experiments. Already Dr. Granovsky has one gayly lighted farm in operation near the outskirts of St. Paul.

Back of it all is Dr. Granovsky's discovery that certain insects are attracted by particular wave lengths of light. When his research is completed Dr. Granovsky believes it may be quite possible to lay down rules for setting "light-traps" for various kinds of crop-damaging pests.—Buffalo Courier Express.

A Cameo In Jasper

A rare Byzantine gem, said to be the finest in any museum, has been acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, England. The gem is a cameo, in jasper, of the crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John. The 12th century has been suggested as its date.

Orchids so large that four men were required to carry the plant, have been found in the Everglades National Park, in Florida.

Heart disease is the chief cause of death for every age period after 45.





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Printing

You do not have to send elsewhere, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

Our Print Shop is ready always to meet your requirements in

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PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

OPERATORS OF COUNTRY ELEVATORS LICENSED & BONDED

DISCUSS YOUR GRAIN HANDLING & MARKETING PROBLEMS WITH OUR AGENT

A. DAWSON
AGENT. - DELIA, Alta.

Opportune

Flour Mills

DELIA

Opportune Flour is always reliable, and is milled under expert supervision from wheat grown in your own district.

Opportune Flour is of high protein content, and consequently is of greater food value.

When you buy your flour at the Opportune Flour Mills you support h.me industry.

Custom Milling. Bran and Shorts always on Sale.

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS



Send your Xmas Advt to the Times

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Rev. JOHN SOROCHAN, Minister.

Sunday School	.. ..	10 30 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:		
Craigmyle	.. ..	11 00 a.m.
Hand Hills	.. ..	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	.. ..	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	.. ..	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.
(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, November 30, 1937

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	1 00½
No. 2 Northern	96
No. 3 Northern	.91
No. 4	.77
No. 5	.68½
No. 6	.59½
Feed	50½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	90½
2 c.w.	.87½
Oats—	
2 c.w	32
3 c.w.	.29
Ex. 1 feed	.29
1 feed	.27
2 feed	.24½
Barley—	
No. 3	39
No. 4	38
No. 5	.37
No. 6	.36
Rye	
2 c.w.	.55½
3 c.w.	.53
4 c.w.	.49
Flax—	
1 c.w.	1.46
2 c.w.	1.42
3 c.w.	1.34
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.28¼
Vancouver	1.25¾

NOTICE

In the Estate of Alexander Hugh Sutherland, late of near Michichi, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named Alexander Hugh Sutherland, who died on the 27th day of September, A.D. 1937, are required to file with the Administrator, W. K. Sutherland, Michichi, Alberta, by the 2nd day of January, A.D. 1938, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which Notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his notice.

Dated this 10th day of November, A.D. 1937.

W. R. SANDERCOCK
Solicitor for the Administrator
Drumheller, Alberta.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,..Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1937

A CHECK ON POLITICIANS?

The remarks of H. G. Scott during his broadcast last week that "It is quite doubtful whether there is any difference between the politician who by fraudulent pretenses and promises gets himself elected to the legislature, perhaps become a member of the cabinet and draws a large salary, and the ordinary criminal who obtains money by false pretenses, or the fraudulent company promoter who leads people to buy shares in an unsound company by issuing a false prospectus," brings before the public mind a feeling that has been long held by opponents of Mr. Aberhart, and also accounts for the bitter opposition to all his works the Premier denounces so frequently.

Here is a man with the Bible in one hand and a blue manual containing definite, dogmatic promises of a new economic order in the other, who has not only failed to make good the promise of a monthly dividend to his deluded supporters, but who has deliberately put his hands into their pockets to extract higher taxes, by way of sales tax, social service levy, licenses, etc., in the face of pious declarations that if he were elected, "taxation would be at once reduced," and 'It is not the intention of Social Credit to confiscate or take away anything from those that already have it."

It is the violation of these declarations by the man whose religious teaching had caused him to be considered quite different from the general run of aspirants to public office, that has disgusted honest men and women alike, and is responsible for the resentment felt all over the province People expected better things from a man who loudly proclaimed the Christian virtues of his party.

When Mr. Scott says it is doubtful if there is any difference between the false politician and the false company promoter, it may be presumed he was viewing the matter from an ethical standpoint. From a practical standpoint the difference in results are startling Both equally guilty, the company promoter usually draws a penal sentence of between seven to fourteen years, while the politician continues to exploit public finances. Certainly "the question arises whether any thing can be done to stop such breaches of faith and punish those guilty of them."

Speaking of criticism, we have in mind a remark made by Mr. Aberhart a year ago. He said the man who would not sign the covenant was as big a slacker as the man who refused to join up during the Great War. We now know the Premier's age, and can tell him from very personal knowledge that far older men than he served in the front line during that conflict. We didn't sign the covenant, but "What did YOU do in the Great War, daddy?"

Local and District

Mrs. W. A. Hoover left for Drumheller on Saturday, 27th ult.

• • •

J. P. Anderson left for Houston, Minnesota, U.S.A., on Wednesday of last week.

• • •

Geo. E Hewson, of Sentinel Hill, was a recent business visitor to Edmonton.

• • •

Merle Fitzsimmons, who left Delia about 3½ years ago. arrived home on Monday nights' train of last week.

• • •

Mrs. Florence Chase was a Calgary visitor on Saturday and Sunday, November 27-28

• • •

Mrs. Howard Stevenson left on Monday for Sherbrooke, Quebec, where she will spend the Christmas vacation.

• • •

Born, at Drumheller hospital, on Tuesday, Nov. 30th, 1937, to Mr. and Mrs, W. A Hoover of Delia, a daughter.

• • •

It is darkly rumoured among the juveniles that the "guy" that lives with the minister will not be allowed to play in further matches against the Pee-Wees.

• • •

3,300 lbs of turkey was purchased on Friday last through the W. B. Dunlop store, and a further large quantity through the Farmers' Co-operative Store

• • •

Farmers who received Crested Wheat grass-seed are requested to return questionaire regarding the work to the Sec'y-Treasurer, Delia, on completion of sowing —Advt.

• • •

Farmers are warned that thieves are working during the night in the district. Eight turkeys were stolen from the barn of Wm. Dmytruk on Monday night. Police have clues and are investigating.

• • •

Dr. Peter M. Campbell, Unity candidate in the Lethbridge by-election of this week, is not unknown in Delia. As a matter of fact, a class mate of the doctor's at the old school-house in Ontario, was Mrs. Wm. Leckie.

• • •

V. J. McNair delivered two carloads of cattle in the Delia stockyards on Friday of last week for shipment to an outside point. Some time later cattle will be shipped in for consumption in the district, which seems to be a curious method of arranging things.

• • •

Miss Marion Bigelow has resigned as teacher of Verdant Valley school on account of ill health. The school has obtained a substitute. Miss Bigelow left Delia Wednesday, enroute to Phoenix, Arizona, where she will visit with her aunt. Mrs. Bigelow accompanied her as far as Edmonton.

• • •

A check up of wheat delivered at local elevators up to last week reveals a total of 91,000 bushels. Of this amount, the greater part is stated to grade No. 3. Deliveries of grades No. 1 and No 2 are balanced by those of Nos. 4 and Nos. 5. Estimated amount remaining to be received at elevators is believed to be about 35,000 bushels

The weather has remained fairly pleasant with occasional snow squalls which have had the effect of blocking side roads badly. This has caused a lot of grief to car drivers. Mrs. Stevenson had an axle broken last week, and a Calgary broker had the misfortune to burn out the clutch on his car

• • •

The Vancouver Sun carried news of the inquest held on Miss Florence Calder, 22 years of age, who died in the General Hospital at that city on Monday, Nov. 22nd, following an operation. Miss Calder, well known in the Delia district, was admitted to the institution Nov. 18th, but failed to rally.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

"Millers won't buy Garnet. It is harming the reputation of Canadian wheat. Farmers should not produce it!"

These statements have been heard for some time past, and those who make them point for proof to the wide price spread now current between No. 1 Northern on the one hand, and No. 3 Northern and Garnet on the other.

No authority at any time has ever pretended that Garnet is as good a quality as is No. 1 Northern. There is excellent evidence to indicate, however, that Garnet certainly is of as good all-round quality as is the normal No. 3 Northern, and that Garnet is equal at least to those world-wide average quality wheats such as Australian, Russian, Argentina, Indian, and Danubian.

The millers of the world have actually thought since 1929, I calculate, not less than 200 million bushels of Garnet and have found a use for it. I am bold enough to predict, therefore, that when the supplies of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern become less scarce than they are at the present time, the normal price spread between 1, 2, 3 and Garnet, then will return.

The following factors have tended to raise price: Considerable frosts in Argentina—Drought causes anxiety in South Africa—Official 1937 Canadian wheat estimate reduced to 183 million —British barley crop smallest on record —Chinese walnut exports decline—Holland likely to require larger wheat and flour imports.

The following factors have tended to lower price: Increase in U.S. official corn estimate—All Italian bread flour must contain five per cent ground corn —Rumanian autumn crops get splendid start—Increase in Kansas sweet potato, soy bean and fruit production—Freight rates between Europe and North America to be increased 20% on January 1st.

Peace River Grading Complaints

Hugh Allen, representing Peace River wheat producers before the Turgeon Commission in Winnipeg, asked that wheat from that district be graded on a quality basis instead of on physical appearance. Wheat from the Peace River region this year is said to be of extra good quality in so far as protein content is concerned, and actually yields a greater volume and better quality of flour than other wheats in western Canada which have been graded higher.

Exports of Canadian Cheese

The exports of Canadian cheese was considerably higher in September as compared with September, 1936, the total being 148,479 cwt. of the value of $2,128,002 compared with 99,086 cwt. worth $1,481,309. The United Kingdom led the purchasers with 141,926 cwt., followed by the United States with 3,488 and Newfoundland 1,042. There were 15 additional markets. During the six months ended September, the exports were 531,462 cwt worth $7,812,364 compared with 409,863 at $5,624,714 in the same period of 1936.

The longest Psalm is the 119th; the shortest the 117th. The middle verse is the 8th in the 118th Psalm.

"Touts" and Printers

That evil communications corrupt good manners is evident in the latest budget issued by the Social Credit Board, wherein Mr A. J. Allnutt characterizes some who disagree with governmental theories as "sound money touts." It is true, with a caution learned by experience, the Director of Public Relations mentions no names; but the term, "tout", may be equally as objectionable as toadies, and as such resented For the ugly word "tout" is generally used in a derogatory sense of one who is engaged in furthering the interests of a particular business or profession. As instances, "touts" (so called) are employed in some large cities outside clothiers, bootmakers, hatters, etc.; on race courses, professional bookmakers employ touts and so on; it follows then, as Mr. Allnutt declares, there may be "sound money touts" But after all is said, and bearing in mind the position of the paid propagandist of the S.C Board, it is only another case of the pot calling the kettle black. However, the above ugly, or vulgar remark is but a sign of how low the professions have fallen in these modern days.

Mr. Allnutt is—or was—a printer. It was on the occasion of the opening of St. Bride's Foundation Institute (a building devoted to the advanced study of the art of fine printing), that King Edward VII—then Prince of Wales—told the assembled craftsmen, greatly to their astonishment that, by an Act passed during the reign of George III, they as members of a profession were recognized as gentlemen and entitled to wear a "small sword."

Be that as it may, there was not lacking among old printers signs of a nobler past. Prince Albert coats and stove pipe hats were still worn by many of the older craftsmen during the nineties of the last century. True, when the coat was removed there was disclosed a grey flannel shirt; but, fully clothed, the ensemble was maintained by the wearing of a dickey.

Further, the craft was organized not as a mere union of workers, but as "The London Society of Compositors," perhaps on the ground of artists in ink, and bearing some similarity in harmony of title to the "Society of Water Color Painters," many of whose members starving in Fitzroy Square were certainly not as well endowed with worldly possessions as their brothers of the printed page.

The custom of speaking of, and to employees as "Mr. A" or "Mr. B" by proprietors and managers, together with the very polite salutation among members of—"Good morning, gentlemen"—still lingered on; but there can be no doubt this superior attitude of printers did not go unresented by workers in other occupations.

This was amply demonstrated on an occasion of the usual morning gathering of printers, previous to entering the portals of no less an august establishment than the War Office printing department. As the "comps" joined the group one after another, the usual "Good morning, gentlemen," was heard. Over head on a slung platform were some house painters engaged in redecoration of the premises. Seemingly patience became exhausted by the display of gentility below, for a hoarse voice was heard booming out: "Joe! Joe!" just lissen them dirty toe-rags callin' each other genulmen!" It may be that even among old fashioned printers there could be discerned then, as now, some who were dead to the dignity of the profession.

SEED

The use of pure seed is the first step necessary in producing a crop of high uniform quality.

The NATIONAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, through its association with the CROP TESTING PLAN, is prepared to supply at cost stocks of registered and certified seed of all grains.

See your NATIONAL AGENT.

NATIONAL ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED 12

LOW
Winter Excursion Fares

VANCOUVER - VICTORIA
Tickets on sale daily to MAY 14th, 1938
RETURN LIMIT: First Class, 3 Months; Intermediate and Coach Class, 6 Months
ALSO Specially Reduced FIRST-CLASS Tickets on sale daily NOVEMBER 15, 1937 to FEBRUARY 28, 1938
Return Limit: APRIL 30, 1938

WASHINGTON - OREGON - CALIFORNIA
Tickets on sale daily to MAY 14th, 1938, inclusive

EASTERN CANADA
FIRST CLASS — TOURIST-COACH CLASS
Tickets on sale daily DEC. 1, 1937 to JAN. 5, 1938
RETURN LIMIT: 3 Months
CHOICE OF ROUTES - - STOPOVER PRIVILEGES

CENTRAL UNITED STATES
Tickets on sale daily DEC. 1, 1937 to JAN. 5, 1938, to certain points in MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and WISCONSIN.
RETURN LIMIT: First Class, 3 Months
Also Low Round-trip Coach Class Fares

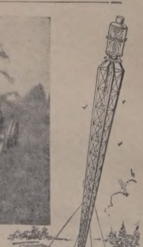
TRAVEL RAIL—SPEED, COMFORT, SAFETY
Full Information From Any Agent

W. 37-642

CANADIAN NATIONAL

PLOW ASSISTS RADIO ENGINEERS





Even in these days of advanced science the radio engineer turns to the humble plow—perhaps man's first mechanical achievement—to assist him in the construction of an ultra-modern high-powered broadcasting station. Here we see the plow, specially designed by the engineer in charge of installing the two 50-kilowatt stations, at Hornby, Ontario, and Vercheres, Quebec, which are being built for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation by the Northern Electric in Montreal. The plow is used for the burying of fifteen miles of copper wire in the form of a huge wheel at the base of the 650-foot radiating tower, at the top of which, as shown in our sketch, is an aerial beacon. This mass of wire forms a perfect ground system and is as wide as the tower is high. These two stations, the most powerful in Canada, will be on the air early this Fall.

Synopsis of Agreement
FOR
Renewal of Franchise
BETWEEN:
The Village of Delia and Canadian Utilities Limited

1. Clause 1 grants to the Company a Special Franchise, together with the right to construct, maintain and operate within the Village any structures for the purpose of conducting electricity.

The franchise is for 10 years, and unless written notice is given to the Company three months before the expiration of that period, it continues in full force for another 10 year period.

2. In Clause 2 the Company agrees to construct its poles and wires in lanes in preference to streets when reasonably convenient, and to submit its location plans to the Council. It agrees to remove its poles and wires on the termination of the franchise.

3. Clause 3 gives the Village the right to use the Company's poles for municipal purposes. The Village agrees to indemnify the Company against loss resulting from such use.

4. The Company agrees to Clause 4 to take reasonable precautions to prevent injuries to persons during the progress of work in streets and lanes, and agrees to indemnify the village against loss sustained by it as a result of such work.

5. The Village agrees to Clause 5 to purchase all light and power for municipal purposes from the Company.

6. Clause 6 defines the rates, copies of which are on file at the Village Secretary-Treasurer's office, and may be seen upon request.

7. The Company under Clause 7, has the right after 48 hours' notice to disconnect the service to any customer whose account is unpaid for more than 30 days.

8. Under Clause 8 the Company agrees to supply meters without rent, and to submit a consumer's meter to test by the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada on request of the consumer.

9. The Company agrees to Clause 9 to keep its transmission line in good condition and to supply electric light and power service subject to interruption by accidents beyond the control of the Company.

10. Clause 10 obligates the Company to liability at law for injuries sustained or suffered by any person or property caused by any act or omission of the Company or its employees.

11. Clause 11 gives the Village the privilege of terminating this agreement with the consent of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners upon three months' notice should the Company fail to implement and comply with all the terms and conditions.

12. Clause 12 provides that the Company shall have the rights and be subject to the liabilities created by the Water, Gas, Electric and Telephone Companies' Act.

13. Clause 13 provides that the Company's rights shall not be exclusive as against His Majesty in right of the Province.

14. The Company agrees by Clause 14 to submit to the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

15. Clause 15 is the customary clause making the Agreement binding on the successors of the parties.

16. Clause 16 provides that the existing agreement between the Village and the Union Power Company, Limited, dated 10th May, 1927, shall be cancelled.

VILLAGE OF DELIA
By-Law No. 90

WHEREAS the Council of the Village of Delia, in the Province of Alberta, has agreed to enter a contract with Canadian Utilities Limited to provide the residents of the Village of Delia with a supply of electric light and electric power, and to confer a special franchise upon Canadian Utilities Limited for a period of ten years.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Village of Delia enacts as follows:

1. The Village of Delia hereby grants to Canadian Utilities Limited, its successors and assigns, a special franchise in respect of the subject matter of the contract in the form which is hereunto annexed as Schedule "A," for the period or periods and together with all the rights, powers and privileges, and subject to all the terms, conditions, provisos, restrictions and penalties as therein set out and contained.

2. Before the final passing of this By-Law it shall be submitted to the proprietary electors, and shall only become effective upon ratification by two-thirds of the proprietary electors voting thereon.

3. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer are authorized and empowered upon the ratification of this By-Law by the proprietary electors, as aforesaid, to sign and execute on behalf of the Village a contract with Canadian Utilities Limited in the form herein annexed as Schedule "A."

NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given to the Proprietary Electors of the Village of Delia that the above is a true synopsis of a proposed By-Law which has been introduced, and which will be finally passed by the Council of the Village of Delia within four weeks from the assent of the Proprietary Electors thereto.

Notice is hereby given that the vote of the Proprietary Electors thereon will be taken on Thursday, 6th day of January, A.D. 1938, at a poll situate in the Town Hall, Delia, and the said poll will be open for such purpose between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1937.

LESLIE STEPHENS,
Returning Officer.

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